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careful study, and it forms one of the most satisfactory volumes dealing with forest resources that has come to our attention. The forests of British Columbia are much more important economically than those of any other province; indeed it is thought that the lumber resources of British Columbia are equal to the combined lumber resources of the other provinces. The province has an area of about 356,000 square miles, of which more than half (200,000 square miles) is unsuited to the production of merchantable timber, chiefly because of altitude. Of the 156,000 square miles that might produce timber, 100,000 have been ruined by fire. As a matter of fact the land now clothed with merchantable timber amounts to only 28,000 square miles. Since most of the forest land is non-agricultural, a strong plea is put forth for reforestation. The chapters in Part I deal respectively with geographical relations, physiographic relations, climatic and soil relations, land tenure, forest administration, forest policy, forest exploitation, forest trees, and insect injuries. The physiographic chapter brings out the fact that British Columbia is "a sea of mountains," and that the average altitude of the province is 3500 ft. above the sea. To the ecologist the most interesting chapters are the one on climatic and soil relations, in which are discussed the various forest types of the province, and the one on forest trees, giving a detailed account of each of the tree species. About half of the maps portray the distribution of individual species. The plates exhibit excellent photographic reproductions of forest types and scenes.—H. C. COWLES.

**Montane flora of Burma.**—In sketching the vegetation of the mountains of northeastern Burma, WARD<sup>14</sup> shows that a tropical rain forest of Indo-Malay forms, such as *Dipterocarpus*, *Shorea*, *Garcinia*, *Calamus*, and *Ficus*, is found up to an altitude of 5000 ft. From 5000 to 8000 ft. there is developed a temperate rain forest, with *Gordonia*, *Quercus*, *Magnolia*, *Acer*, and *Rhododendron* as characteristic species. Epiphytic mosses, ferns, and orchids abound, but lianas are few. There follows a conifer forest extending from 8000 to 12,000 ft., which shows its tropical relationship only by the presence of species of bamboo. *Abies* predominates, with some admixture of *Pseudotsuga*, *Pinus*, *Juniperus*, and *Larix*. *Rhododendron*, with over 50 species in the undergrowth and in the higher alpine scrub, *Ribes*, *Rubus*, *Rosa*, *Philadelphus*, *Deutzia*, and *Hydrangea* are among the most abundant shrubs.

An examination of the flora reveals an admixture of Himalayan, Indo-Malayan, Chinese, and endemic forms. This leads to the conclusion that this mountain barrier, marking the eastern limit of the Indo-Malayan region for 750 miles, has been connected in the north with the Himalayan ranges on the one hand, and with the great China divide on the other, linking them in a common center.—GEO. D. FULLER.

<sup>14</sup> WARD, F. K., The distribution of floras in southeast Asia as affected by the Burma-Yunnan ranges. Jour. Ind. Bot. 2:21-26. pls. 2. map. 1921.